



Report of the Expert Group Meeting

Strategies to Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls through the Gender-responsive Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

**30 and 31 May 2017
United Nations Headquarters, New York**

Introduction

On 30 and 31 May 2017, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) organized an Expert Group Meeting on *Strategies to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls through the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The meeting took place ahead of the 2017 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) as a contribution to the Forum's in-depth review of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 'achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls'.

The Expert Group Meeting provided an opportunity for Member States, UN entities, civil society organizations, academics and other stakeholders to discuss the ways and means for the effective implementation of SDG 5 and how to harness the synergies and address any trade-offs in the integrated and interlinked implementation of the SDGs.

The first day of discussions focused on accelerating the effective implementation of SDG 5 and its targets, and included panel discussions on eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls, eliminating all forms of violence and harmful practices against women and girls, ensuring women's economic rights and full, equal and effective participation and leadership in decision-making, and data for SDG 5 and gender statistics.

The second day of discussions focused on the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda, highlighting some of the interlinkages between SDG 5 and other SDGs, and included panel discussions on ending poverty and achieving food security through women's access to and control over economic resources, the empowerment of women and girls through infrastructure, women's economic empowerment and sustainable and inclusive economic growth, and institutional arrangements and financing to support the integrated implementation of the SDGs.

This report provides a summary of discussions held during the Expert Group Meeting, including the key discussion points and recommendations.

For more information on the Expert Group Meeting please visit UN Women's website:

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2017/5/announcer--experts-meet-at-the-un-ahead-of-high-level-political-forum>

Note: The opinions expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

Executive Summary

On 30 May, the Expert Group Meeting was opened by Ms. Lakshmi Puri, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director of UN Women and Mr. Lenni Montiel, Assistant Secretary-General of DESA.

In her opening remarks, Ms. Puri stressed that achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls remains a challenge for all countries. She mentioned several areas where globally, progress has been slow, including on eliminating discrimination and violence against women and girls and recognizing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work. She also recalled that, in 2016, the Commission on the Status of Women adopted a set of [agreed conclusions](#) that provides Member States and other stakeholders with a roadmap for the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Mr. Montiel emphasized that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is essential to any meaningful strategy to achieve the SDGs. He encouraged experts to go beyond discussing the importance of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, toward making key recommendations to realize the 2030 Agenda, addressing possible tradeoffs and harnessing synergies through the interlinkages between SDG 5 and other SDGs.

Participants discussed strategies and actions to accelerate the implementation of SDG 5. They highlighted ways in which stakeholder involvement can best be leveraged for accelerated progress and how the UN system can best support governments in the achievement of SDG 5. Participants noted the importance of holistic, integrated and rights-based policies for achieving gender equality. To promote a conducive policy environment, governments and other stakeholders were urged to address structural barriers to gender equality, including negative social norms and gender stereotypes, and to formulate policy responses that effectively overcome these barriers.

On 31 May, Mr. Craig Mokhiber, Director of the New York Office, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and Ms. Shahrashoub Razavi, Chief of the Research and Data Section, UN Women, framed the day's discussion with introductory remarks.

Mr. Mokhiber stressed that if the 2030 Agenda is to produce transformative change, it must be implemented in an integrated manner and governments must resist trade-offs that would undermine the overarching principles of the Agenda. He also stressed that private sector engagement must be matched with appropriate accountability mechanisms and that new modes for multi-stakeholder participation are needed to ensure the full involvement of civil society organizations, including women's organizations, and human rights defenders, in the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda at national, regional and global levels.

Ms. Razavi elaborated on concrete interlinkages between SDG 5 and other SDGs using SDG target 5.4 on unpaid care and domestic work as an example. She demonstrated the many policies governments can take on health care services (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), water and sanitation (SDG 6), productive employment and decent work (SDG 8), infrastructure and industrialization (SDG 9), and strengthening the global partnership (SDG 17) that can contribute to recognizing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work (SDG 5).

Participants then examined how the implementation of SDG 5 can make a crucial contribution to progress across other SDGs and in this regard presented good practices and lessons learned. During the panel discussions, many speakers stressed the importance of integrating a gender perspective into the design of sustainable development strategies and their implementation and monitoring mechanisms. To ensure policy coherence, speakers emphasized that the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda requires governments to reform institutional arrangements, including by ensuring that national gender equality mechanisms are full and empowered participants in the national implementation, monitoring and review of the 2030 Agenda, such as inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms.

During the closing session, UN Women and UN DESA presented the key recommendations that emanated from the two days of discussion (see pages 5-8).

Following this presentation, closing statements were delivered by H.E. Mr. E. Courtenay Rattray, Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations and H.E. Mr. Jan Kickert, Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations in their capacities as co-facilitators leading consultations on the Ministerial Declaration of the High-Level Political Forum and the High-Level Segment of the Economic and Social Council.

In his remarks, the Permanent Representative of Jamaica welcomed the contribution of the Expert Group Meeting to the HLPF process. He stressed that achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls was critical to the realization of the 2030 Agenda and emphasized that poverty eradication required a stronger focus on women and girls. The Permanent Representative of Austria underlined that gender equality must be mainstreamed in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and that policy formulation at all levels must consider how sustainable development policies impact women and girls.

Ms. Puri closed the meeting by thanking all the experts for their active engagement over the course of the two days. She also called for continued commitment by all stakeholders to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the discussions of the Expert Group Meeting.

1. We emphasize that business as usual – in terms of strategies, policies and funding – towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls no longer works. Concerted action and transformative change is needed for the implementation of SDG 5 to realize substantive gender equality - the full enjoyment by women and girls of their human rights in practice - and for the gender-responsive implementation of the entire 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We reiterate that the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is crucial.
2. We emphasize the urgency to eliminate all structural barriers to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, such as discriminatory laws and policies, gender stereotypes and negative social norms, and all forms of violence against women and girls. These barriers also hinder efforts to eradicate poverty and to achieve all the SDGs.
3. We note with concern that the feminization of poverty persists. We stress the mutually reinforcing links between the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the eradication of poverty, and the opportunities to build on these synergies. We also stress that eradicating poverty requires that women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination require targeted attention.
4. We stress the critical importance of ensuring women’s full, equal and effective participation and leadership at all levels, in all areas, and in all efforts aimed at the eradication of poverty and promoting prosperity.
5. We highlight the need for a safe and enabling environment for all civil society actors, including women’s and community-based organizations, feminist groups, women human rights defenders and girls’ and youth-led organizations, so that they can fully contribute to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, the eradication of poverty and the promotion of prosperity in a changing world.
6. We recognize that investment in women and girls is critical for economic growth and the achievement of all SDGs. In that regard, significantly increased investment to close all resource gaps for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is needed.
7. We recognize the need for improved and coordinated collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender statistics and data disaggregated by income, sex, age, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. Better data are needed on the formal and informal economy, inter alia, on women’s poverty, income and asset distribution within households, unpaid care work, women’s access to, control and ownership of assets and productive resources, and women’s participation at all levels of decision-making. More qualitative research and knowledge are also needed.
8. We underscore that achieving all targets of SDG 5 is necessary for realizing the 2030 Agenda in its entirety. We also underscore that all the other SDGs need to be implemented in a gender-responsive manner so that they deliver results for women and girls.
9. Action in concert with all stakeholders in the following areas will accelerate eradication of poverty and the promotion of prosperity in a changing world:

- a. **Align the implementation of the 2030 Agenda with existing efforts to comply with international commitments and human rights treaty obligations**, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; anchor all actions and efforts for realizing the SDGs in human rights norms and standards, and prioritize the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at the core of all implementation efforts.
- b. **Address structural barriers in the implementation of SDG 5 and the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda**, including by:
 - Overcoming gender stereotypes and negative social norms that perpetuate inequality, violence and discrimination against women and girls;
 - Assessing whether existing domestic laws and policies are discriminatory or based on stereotypes, and revising them accordingly so that they actively contribute to the accelerated gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda;
 - Promoting positive measures and strategies to ensure women’s full, equal and effective participation and leadership at all levels of decision-making;
 - Reducing and redistributing women’s disproportionate share of unpaid care work by creating systems of social co-responsibility of care that involve all actors (state, private sector, communities, families), and by providing public services and investing in infrastructure;
 - Working with opinion leaders, community leaders and traditional leaders, including at the grassroots level, for transformative attitudinal and behaviour change;
- c. **Mainstream a gender perspective** in all actions to address systemic issues affecting SDG implementation – such as macroeconomic, trade and financial policies, climate change, migration, conflict and militarization – including through conducting gender analysis in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages of all programmes and projects, including the impacts of these activities on women and girls;
- d. **Ensure the full integration of gender equality policies and strategies into national sustainable development frameworks** by:
 - Including national gender equality mechanisms as full members of national planning and decision-making processes or bodies with regards to 2030 Agenda implementation;
 - Improving structural policy environments, including by strengthening inter-ministerial cooperation and engaging parliaments, to facilitate policy integration and coherence, especially in areas such as labour, economic, infrastructure, trade, fiscal, social protection and gender equality policies, to ensure that public institutions can effectively implement the 2030 Agenda;
 - Strengthening the capacity of public services/public sector personnel to undertake gender analysis and to plan and implement policies that integrate gender perspectives in all SDGs action;

- Promoting the active involvement of sub-national and local governments to contribute to the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including through establishing vertical institutional structures to promote policy integration and coherence;
- e. **Strengthen the participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of SDG 5**, including by:
- Strengthening opportunities for women’s organizations to participate in and contribute to all processes related to SDG implementation at all levels, particularly at the local level;
 - Enabling the sustained participation and leadership of women in decision-making processes, including negotiations related to peace and security, at the international, regional, national and subnational levels;
 - Facilitating open and transparent cooperation and the sharing of knowledge between governments and civil society;
 - Providing resources and support to enhance the participation and advocacy work of civil society, including women’s organizations;
- f. **Enhance the engagement and accountability of the private sector in its contribution to the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls**, including by:
- Using economic and non-economic incentives, such as public procurement preferences, to encourage businesses to reduce gender gaps by changing recruitment and management systems and institutional culture to strengthen women’s participation in the labour market and in decision-making processes;
- g. **Mobilize political will to prioritize existing resources towards policies and programmes that advance gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls**, including by:
- Institutionalizing a gender-responsive approach to public financial management, including gender-responsive budgeting and tracking across all sectors of public revenue and expenditure;
 - Strengthening financial support for institutions that advocate for gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and national levels;
 - Providing support to women entrepreneurs, women small-holder farmers and women’s co-operatives, including through special lines of credit and subsidies;
- h. **Strengthen the availability and use of gender statistics**, including by:
- Strengthening collaboration between national statistical offices, gender equality mechanisms, civil society and the UN system in data collection and methodological development;
 - Strengthening the collection of gender statistics and enhancing and complementing quantitative data with qualitative information and research;

- Disaggregating data on the basis of income, sex and age, and other characteristics, paying particular attention to women and girls subject to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination;
- Building capacity to analyze and use sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender statistics to inform policy-making across the entire 2030 Agenda.

Panel discussion 1: Eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls

Presenters: Ms. Salma Nims, Secretary-General, National Commission for Women, Jordan; Ms. Phemelo Maiketso, Deputy Director of Gender Affairs, Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs, Botswana; Ms. Nahla Haidar, Member, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; and Ms. Marisa Viana, Executive Coordinator, Realizing Sexual and Reproductive Justice (RESURJ)

Moderator: Ms. Penny Morton, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations

The panel highlighted the steps that governments and other stakeholders have taken to eliminate discriminatory laws and policies in the context of national implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Panelists agreed that national laws and policies that prohibit discrimination against women and girls are an integral part of national efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is an important tool to promote accountability of governments to ensure that legal frameworks do not discriminate against women and girls.

Panelists emphasized that despite the progress governments have made in eliminating discrimination in laws, discrimination against women and girls in practice persists throughout the world. Discrimination against women and girls is often perpetuated by social norms and practices. More concerted efforts are needed to implement policies and strategies that close the gaps between *de jure* and *de facto* equality. Governments must work towards achieving substantive gender equality by providing comprehensive measures to address violations of laws and policies as well as negative social norms and gender stereotypes.

During the discussion panelists referenced efforts at the national level to eliminate discrimination against women and girls in legal frameworks. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, some governments have amended discriminatory laws. In countries with dual legal systems, efforts have been made to engage traditional leaders on anti-discrimination measures, adopt national action plans to mainstream a gender perspective into customary justice systems, and promote customary hearings that are conducted based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination.

The panel also discussed institutional arrangements that have been put in place to ensure action and monitor progress, as well as key challenges faced.

Panelists emphasized that in many countries, development strategies and strategies to eliminate discrimination against women and girls are on two parallel tracks. The 2030 Agenda provides an opportunity for countries to ensure that national development strategies and national gender equality strategies are fully aligned and that institutional structures enable an integrated approach to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Panelists emphasized that a specific government institution should be designated to monitor the implementation of SDG 5 and other gender-related targets of the 2030 Agenda to ensure that work is being done to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls. In some countries, the national gender equality mechanism plays a key role in promoting the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Targeted gender equality and gender mainstreaming working groups can lead the coordination efforts for the integration of all gender-sensitive targets within national development plans.

The panel discussed policy measures that are necessary at all levels, to ensure the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls, including in the context of ensuring women's access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights by 2030. Panelists emphasized that policy measures must address structural barriers to gender equality, such as negative social norms and gender stereotypes. Attitudes towards the expected social roles of women and men in both public and private life often undermine the ability of governments and civil society organizations to achieve lasting change. In this regard, panelists stressed that policy measures should engage religious and traditional leaders and use

national education systems, the media and social media to change social norms and promote greater understanding of comprehensive sexuality education. Political will and sustained financing are key to ensure the viability of policy measures in this regard.

In the context of ensuring women's access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, speakers stressed that the barriers to women's ability to make decisions over their bodies, including the use of contraception, undermines the full realization of their human rights. It was also stressed that women who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination such as migrant women, indigenous women and women living in rural areas, face increased barriers to accessing sexual and reproductive health services and the realization of their reproductive rights.

The panel highlighted innovative partnerships and collaboration among stakeholders that are showing good results in eliminating discrimination. In this regard, some national governments have launched innovative modes of cooperation with local communities. For example, networks of sub-national government ministries and agencies, civil society, academia and faith-based institutions have worked to develop observatories for tracking, reporting and responding to violence and discrimination faced by women and girls.

Panelists emphasized that access to technology is a critical component to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. Technology has been used by various stakeholders in different ways to promote gender equality, including social media and smart phones to share information on available services, such as HIV prevention and treatment services. However, it was also noted that although access to technology can lead to many benefits, there has been a rise in cyber violence and harassment targeted at women and girls.

Panel discussion 2: Eliminating all forms of violence and harmful practices against women and girls

Presenters: Ms. Farmala Jacobs, Acting Executive Director, Directorate of Gender Affairs, Antigua and Barbuda; Ms. Meija Tuominen, Senior Officer, Gender Unit, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Finland; Ms. Hibaaq Osman, Founder and CEO, Karama; and Ms. Theresa McGovern, Professor, Columbia University, New York City

Moderator: Mr. Rokebul Haque, Minister, Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations

The panel highlighted good practices and lessons learnt in the elimination of all forms of violence and harmful practices against women and girls. Examples include national action plans to end gender-based violence that are based on international and regional legal frameworks. Governments have developed electronic databases that manage administrative data on cases of violence against women and girls and track cases through the legal system. Some governments provide funding for services such as 24-hour shelters and telephone help lines. Through strengthened cooperation between national, municipal and state officials some governments have also promoted early interventions in cases of intimate partner violence as well as rehabilitation for perpetrators of violence. In response to the growing prevalence of cyber violence against women and girls, programmes have been established in schools to take targeted actions to address gender-based harassment.

Panelists stressed that inter-ministerial cooperation is crucial to ensure progress is made towards the elimination of violence and harmful practices against women and girls. Gender equality is often seen as the sole responsibility of the national gender equality mechanism and other government ministries or departments are often reluctant to address gender perspectives in their work. To address the reluctance within governments to mainstream gender perspectives, there needs to be political will and a common commitment across government on the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

The panel discussed how governments have engaged all stakeholders at local and national levels towards the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private spaces and the elimination of harmful practices against women and girls.

Panelists made the point that coalition-building between governments and civil society organizations is vital to address violence and harmful practices against women and girls. Campaigns that bring together different parts of society behind a unified message on women's social, political and economic empowerment have been particularly successful. Academic research also suggests that effective programmes are participatory, engage multiple stakeholders, support critical discussion about gender stereotypes and unequal power relationships, and support greater communication and shared decision making among family members, as well as non-violent behavior. However, to ensure sustainable and lasting change, political will and sufficient resources are necessary. Speakers stressed that women's organizations throughout the world use successful strategies that cannot be scaled up due to lack of resources.

In recent years, efforts have been made to engage with religious leaders, teachers, women's organizations, youth organizations, and other stakeholders to address increased incidents of harmful practices against women and girls, including so-called honour-related violence, child marriage and female genital mutilation. Constant attention by a wider range of stakeholders is needed and coordinated responses with non-governmental organizations at the grassroots level has proved to be vital in response to harmful practices committed against women and girls.

The panel also highlighted interventions that have successfully addressed gender stereotypes and negative social norms. In this regard, civil society coalitions have led successful programmes and campaigns using billboards, large-scale street protests, celebrity endorsements, direct engagement with policymakers, and

other techniques. These campaigns challenge gender stereotypes and negative social norms, discuss power dynamics shaping relationships, and help address the stigma and shame experienced by survivors of violence.

Training educators on the negative impacts of gender stereotypes as well as assessing school curriculums and other teaching tools has been an effective way to address negative social norms. Governments have actively engaged communities through public meetings, newsletters, social and traditional media outlets to address gender stereotypes and negative social norms. Measures have been undertaken to increase the capacities of community leaders and organizations, including men's, youth and faith-based groups, providing them with the tools to prevent and intervene in addressing violence against women.

Panelists also stressed the importance of engaging men and boys in efforts to eliminate violence and harmful practices against women. Men have been trained to become advocates against gender-based violence. Programmes have worked to address harmful masculinity and mobilize communities towards positive change to eliminate violence against women and girls.

Armed conflict and the export of arms can contribute to violations of women's human rights, and in this regard, participants urged for more accountability from arms exporters to eliminate violence against women in the context of the sale of arms. In this regard, participants stressed that there can be no development in conflict countries and that more concerted efforts are needed by all stakeholders to prevent conflict.

Panel discussion 3: Ensuring women's economic rights and full, equal and effective participation and leadership in decision-making

Presenters: Ms. Mareeca Brown, Gender Specialist, National Planning Institute, Jamaica, and Ms. Kate Donald, Director, Human Rights in Development Program, Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR)

Moderator: Mr. Vinicius Pinheiro, Special Representative to the United Nations, International Labour Organization (ILO)

The panel highlighted ways in which governments, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, have enhanced national policies and strategies to strengthen women's economic empowerment and ensure their right to economic resources.

Panelists highlighted the importance of having holistic and integrated policies and programmes to strengthen women's economic empowerment. Such policies include national development plans and national gender equality plans. Social protection strategies can also promote understanding of gender equality issues and provide programmes for the promotion of job-skills, entrepreneurship, training and economic development, particularly for women and youth. National poverty reduction programmes can address critical issues relating to women as economic drivers within the household as well as women's access to and control over productive resources, finance and access to employment. Similarly, micro, small and medium enterprises policies can provide measures relating to strengthening women's economic empowerment.

Good practice examples in ensuring women's economic empowerment and rights and their full, equal and effective participation were also discussed. Some good practices include the use of gender toolkits, gender analysis checklists and gender mainstreaming training for the public sector, including strategies for cross-ministerial action. Another good practice is to have gender focal points in all government ministries and to establish a network of gender focal points. It is important to appoint focal points at senior levels so that they can influence strategic plans and allocate financial resources towards gender mainstreaming. Other measures include on-the-job training initiatives and grants for entrepreneurs.

Several challenges to strengthening women's economic rights and their participation in decision-making were also identified, including the lower rates of women's labour force participation, occupational segregation and underrepresentation of women in economic decision-making processes. Panelists cautioned against viewing SDG 5 as separate from the rest of the 2030 Agenda and stressed that the Agenda was explicitly meant to be implemented in an integrated way. For example, several areas that are crucial for women's economic rights are within the scope of other Goals and targets, such as labour rights, social protection, infrastructure, water, energy, education and healthcare. To implement SDG 5 effectively, governments and stakeholders cannot choose some Goals and targets to promote gender equality and ignore others. Inequality and discrimination of any form in any sphere of life undermines efforts in every other sphere; real progress on women's economic rights cannot be achieved without the realization of their reproductive rights.

Target 5.4 on unpaid care and domestic work reflects the importance of the integrated implementation of all Goals and targets, which will require wide-ranging, comprehensive policies underpinned by women's human rights. The target is intimately connected to the achievement of other targets of SDG 5, such as women's political participation, and of the other SDGs, such as those on health, work and education. Tackling unpaid care work thus requires a continuum of policies and social change that challenges the status quo and business-as-usual approach. Although the target does not explicitly use the language of 'redistribution', the necessity of governments supporting and providing care is implicit in the target's reference to the need for social protection, public services and infrastructure to address this issue.

Current macro-economic policies, however, do not advance gender equality and women's rights, as reflected in austerity measures, cuts to social protection, tax abuses and the lack of accountability of the private sector. Realizing women's rights requires concerted, sustained investment, from revenues that are raised, allocated and expended in ways conducive to gender equality.

The role of governments is crucial to address structural issues and ensure policy coherence in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women's and girls' economic rights and ensure sustained substantive change based on international standards. Governments should also enforce regulations and ensure compliance, set minimum wage standards, close tax loopholes and ensure higher effective taxation of multi-national corporations. The private sector can empower women by ensuring tax payments, supporting care responsibilities and providing decent work with living wages and equal pay for work of equal value. Local governments also play an important role to create employment for women.

Panel discussion 4: Data for SDG 5 and Gender Statistics

Presenters: Ms. Sanyu Jane Mpagi, Director of Gender and Community Development, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda; Ms. Ana Laura Pineda Manriquez, Director General of Evaluation and Statistical Development, National Institute for Women, Mexico; and Ms. Emily Pryor, Executive Director, Data2X

Moderator: Ms. Francesca Perucci, Chief, Statistical Services Branch, United Nations Statistics Division

The panel focused on key priorities for closing SDG 5 data gaps and improving disaggregation of data.

During the discussion, panelists stressed that sex-disaggregated data is necessary to effectively monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, but also noted that large gender data gaps remain.

Nationally-representative gender data across countries is lacking for 80% of the SDG 5 indicators. The 2014 Data2X report ‘Mapping Gender Data Gaps,’ which mapped gaps in developing countries, identified 28 gender data gaps in global development data based on the minimum set of 52 gender indicators agreed by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

Panelists identified several priorities that are necessary to improve the disaggregation of data and close the SDG 5 data gap, including by applying a stronger focus on key data sources, encouraging and strengthening partnerships to generate new or improve existing data, increasing the dissemination of existing data to all relevant stakeholders to improve evidenced based policy-making, complementing quantitative data with qualitative information, harnessing unconventional data sources, and increasing political support for gender data.

Some key priorities for improving the disaggregation of data are being implemented, such as the identification of national priority indicators, integrating gender indicators into national statistical systems, and gender mainstreaming in the information management systems of government ministries.

The panel discussed steps that are being taken to address the methodological issues on gender-sensitive indicators.

Governments have created special mechanisms on SDG indicators, which assess national capacities to monitor all SDGs and develop tools to monitor progress across indicators to support evidence-based policy-making. In many countries, data does not exist for many SDG 5 indicators, including on time spent on unpaid care and domestic work, all types of violence against women, marital unions before age 15, and women in managerial positions.

National gender equality mechanisms can play a key role in advocating for disaggregation of data by sex for all relevant SDG indicators and supporting gender mainstreaming across different ministries and government agencies, including through cross-ministerial technical committees on gender statistics. Speakers also stressed the importance of inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination mechanisms to address the requirements of the 2030 Agenda and its indicator framework, including a better understanding of gender statistics among national statisticians.

Panelists also referenced the work that the United Nations system and other organizations are doing to address methodological issues on gender sensitive targets. Data2X has contributed as an observer to ongoing efforts within the United Nations system and has partnered with the International Labour Organization to pilot country studies to improve the measuring of women's unpaid work and productive activities.

The panel addressed measures that are being taken to enhance the capacities of national statistical systems to respond to the requirements of the 2030 Agenda and its indicator framework, especially in regards to gender-sensitive indicators.

National statistical offices are undertaking efforts to increase their capacity to respond to the requirements of the 2030 Agenda, including by supporting government ministries with skills training on the collection, analysis and use of data. Continuous and customized training can be offered to statisticians and other personnel on gender statistics and integrating a gender perspective into the design of data collection tools as well as fieldwork to data analysis and presentation. Trainings can also help engage a variety of stakeholders, producers and users of data.

National statistical systems must be modernized to provide data on SDG 5 as well as sex-disaggregated data for other SDGs. Measures are needed to improve data collection instruments such as household surveys and other national surveys. Improvements need to be made to administrative data capacity for the collection of census data and increase data interoperability so that, for example, data from poverty surveys and censuses can be combined to yield new insights. Data should be published in open and accessible formats to help stimulate their use.

UN Women is actively working to support the development of methodologies and standards on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, as well as to strengthen national statistical capacities to influence policy making and builds strategic partnerships to leverage and strengthen work on gender statistics.

Panel discussion 5: Ending poverty and achieving food security through women's access to and control over economic resources

Presenters: Ms. Lynn M.B. Syanziba, Director of Gender in Development, Zambia; Mr. Tetteh Hormeku-Ajei, Africa Trade Network; and Ms. Maria Luisa Mendonca, Project Director, Feminist Alliance for Rights at the Center for Women's Global Leadership.

Moderator: Ms. Cristina Diez ATD Fourth World, Main Representative to the United Nations

The panel discussed the ways that stakeholders are leveraging women's access to and control over economic resources towards ending poverty and hunger and achieving food security and nutrition. A particular focus was placed on policies related to sustainable agricultural production and opportunities for women small-scale farmers.

Panelists emphasized the importance of institutional mechanisms for gender equality in promoting women and girls as key contributors to poverty eradication and food security and nutrition. In some countries, national mechanisms for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women are responsible for coordinating the work of government departments on gender equality issues and mainstreaming a gender perspective into national policies related to food security and nutrition. For example, in one country, the national land policy promotes women's access to and control over economic resources by allocating 50 percent of agricultural land to women, youth and persons with disabilities, while the other 50 percent of agricultural land is competed for by women and men equally.

Panelists further emphasized that institutional coherence is important to ensure effective implementation of sustainable development policies and strategies. Governments should address the disconnect between national sustainable development policies and strategies, which are often guided by global-level commitments, and local-level implementation guided by local politics. In this regard, panelists also reiterated the need for the full financing of national sustainable development strategies.

Panelists highlighted examples of successful gender-responsive policies and programmes to promote food security and increase agricultural production. In this regard, governments have promoted women's cooperatives as an effective model to spur agricultural production. Cooperatives allow for shared risk and joint ownership of equipment, technology and financial capital. In some countries men continue to disproportionately benefit from national policies to promote food security and nutrition through agricultural growth even in cases where the agricultural sector is dominated by small-scale women farmers.

Speakers reiterated that women's access to and use of land is not enough, that women needed to have control and security over land, especially women living in rural areas. A good practice example is land reforms that remove discriminatory laws favouring male heads of household and established joint titling.

Panelists stressed the importance of sound fiscal policies in ending hunger and achieving food security as well as social protection policies for women farmers. Following the 2008 financial crisis, speculation with agricultural commodities increased food prices, which disproportionately impacted poor women farmers and low-income women who spend a lot of their income on food.

Panelists underlined that women's control over and access to economic resources can strengthen resilience and adaptive capacities, especially in rural and remote areas. In this regard, it was emphasized that women's control over economic resources plays a key role in promoting resilient and sustainable agriculture development, thereby strengthening food security and nutrition. In some countries, women's cooperatives have demanded autonomy in decision-making processes, particularly in relation to the type of agricultural systems and methods they use. They have demanded equal access to government subsidies so that they can provide quality, accessible and affordable food to local markets.

To strengthen the resilience of communities, legislation and national policies are important to protect natural resources for food production. In some countries, governments have prioritized mono-cropping for exports and the provision of subsidies for large-scale agricultural production. Panelists stressed that such approaches undermine agricultural diversification and the contribution of small-scale farmers (often women in many regions) to food security and nutrition. In addition, more channels of cooperation are needed between food producers and consumers.

The impact of climate change was also referenced as a major obstacle to resilience and food security and nutrition. Women in rural areas are often disproportionately affected by climate change.

Panel discussion 6: Empowering women and girls through gender-responsive infrastructure

Presenters: Mr. Khomraj Koirala, Joint Secretary and Chief of the Social Development Division, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Nepal; Ms. Natalie Elwell, Senior Gender Advisor, World Resources Institute; and Ms. Sue Phillips, Founder and Technical Director, Social Development Direct

Moderator: Mr. Gary Fowlie, Head of Office, International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Liaison Office to the United Nations

The panel highlighted ways in which gender analysis can inform infrastructure development.

Panelists agreed that infrastructure is not gender-neutral and that gender-blind infrastructure planning and design can reinforce gender inequalities and limit opportunities for inclusive growth. In many countries, women are disproportionately affected by poor infrastructure development, including housing, transportation, energy, and water and sanitation, which impacts their well-being and economic productivity. The persistent gender digital divide, concerning women's access to information and communications technologies (ICT) for development, remains a challenge.

Gender-responsive infrastructure that is demand-driven and accessible can open employment opportunities for women, reduce and redistribute women's disproportionate share of unpaid and domestic care work, and improve women's public safety, thereby challenging social norms and gender stereotypes.

Some countries have made efforts to integrate a gender perspective into construction policies and projects, including by implementing safer building codes and developing gender-sensitive public transportation systems.

The British Department for International Development (DFID) requires that all its programming use gender analysis. The Infrastructure and Cities for Economic Development Facility (ICED), which supports DFID to accelerate investment in infrastructure, has developed a Gender and Inclusion Transformative Framework to provide a platform for gender analysis in infrastructure development. The Framework identifies three levels of integration, namely minimum compliance, empowerment, and transformation. These three levels scale the integration of a gender perspective in infrastructure policies. Minimum compliance implies that the basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalized groups are addressed, while empowerment implies that infrastructure policies build capabilities and opportunities for women. The third level, transformation, implies that infrastructure policies support a change in the unequal power relationships between women and men.

The Gender and Inclusion Transformative Framework identifies procurement regulations and practices as one area where governments can promote gender-responsive infrastructure development, such as through good practice terms and conditions in contracts and sector-wide initiatives to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. It also identifies entry points for collective action, including among the energy, transportation, water and sanitation and space and security sectors as well as land and housing, and worker's organizations.

During the panel discussion, several challenges to integrating a gender perspective in infrastructure development were identified, including a lack of awareness and understanding of the gender dimensions of infrastructure development by technical experts as well as limited capacity of government agencies and uncoordinated government interventions.

Panelists discussed how gender equality considerations are being reflected in ensuring access to adequate, safe and affordable housing, transport systems, and water and sanitation.

In the context of urban infrastructure development, panelists stressed that transportation systems and urban spaces are often not designed to meet the needs of women. In many countries, women commonly make

more trips on public transport than men, often to drop off children at school, pick up groceries, go to work and run other errands. In addition, women's safety is a major concern on urban public transportation systems around the world. Sexual harassment and violence on public transport systems act as barriers to women's access to employment, education and social and political participation.

Lack of disaggregated data and the lack of coordination among stakeholders were identified as challenges in the formulation of policies to empower women in the context of infrastructure development. Better coordination among stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organization and development partners can inform the development of large-scale infrastructure projects based on gender analysis.

To address some of the challenges women and girls face in the context of urban infrastructure development, the World Resources Institute has conducted safety audits, which identify challenges and recommend targeted interventions. Some interventions include technical fixes such as lighting and shelters, training for bus drivers and attendants, grievance and disciplinary procedures, better planning of routes, schedules, methods of payment and pick up and drop off procedures. Nonetheless, panelists emphasized that infrastructure interventions alone will not change negative social norms and attitudes that perpetuate an acceptance of sexual harassment and violence. In this regard, recommendations are presented to cities for urban infrastructure development policies to be combined with social and behavioural change interventions, public awareness raising initiatives and legal actions.

Panelists highlighted steps taken to ensure that infrastructure is gender-responsive in relation to access to public services, including reproductive health services.

The lack of adequate infrastructure in some countries disproportionately impacts women, including in the context of women's access to sexual and reproductive health services. In response, some governments have used gender-responsive budgeting to increase investments and enhance infrastructure policies, which has led to the construction of more women's health centers, maternity units in hospitals, and separate public lavatories for women.

Panel discussion 7: Women's economic empowerment and sustainable and inclusive economic growth

Presenters: Ms. Andrea Milla, National Coordinator of the Gender Equality Seal Project, Ministry of the Status of Women, Costa Rica; Mr. Andrew Morrison, Chief, Gender and Diversity Division, Inter-American Development Bank; Ms. Aïssatou Diallo, Regions Refocus; and Mr. James Heintz, Professor, University of Massachusetts at Amherst

Moderator: Ms. Emilia Reyes, Coordinator, Equidad de Género

The panel highlighted ways in which key trends in the world of work are impacting women's economic empowerment and full and equal participation.

Panelists noted the narrow definition of women's work, which focuses on women's contribution to the market economy through paid employment and does not systematically consider unpaid care work. Access to paid employment, particularly in the formal economy, increases the choices women have in the course of their lives. They emphasized the importance of shaping macroeconomic policies that are underpinned by human rights standards and address inequalities to achieve women's economic empowerment. They also recognized that public policies on care work can contribute to the changing of social norms. Investments in care services are needed, in particular, systems of co-responsibility of care between the State, communities and the private sector.

Women's disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work limits their freedom to choose work and their access to paid employment and entrepreneurship. The value of unpaid care work is around 20 to 40 per cent of GDP (20 per cent would be approximately \$16 trillion), equivalent to the public sector. Despite the far-reaching impacts of unpaid care work, including to GDP growth, economic measures that inform policy-making do not recognize or consider these activities, and therefore do not address obstacles that women face in accessing the labour market.

Increasing women's labour force participation does not necessarily lead to equality of opportunities or better outcomes for women. Women are overrepresented in vulnerable sectors of the economy: the informal sector, soon-to-be automated industrial work and under-paid professions. Women are also vastly underrepresented in decision-making positions in businesses and often lack access to information and to professional networks as well as poor access to financial services. Entering the labour market does not necessarily empower women, as it can lead to a double burden of women joining the workforce in addition to being the main providers of care. Important measures to address these issues include valuing employment that is dominated by women, such as nursing and teaching jobs, and address the increasing pay gaps in areas where women move into traditionally male-dominated jobs (such as the pay gap between doctors and surgeons).

The need to integrate gender perspectives in trade and investment policies was also emphasized. In some countries women traders are part of the informal economy where, as a result of their cross-border activities, they face sexual harassment and assault. Women are often excluded from negotiations on bilateral and multi-lateral trade agreements which affect their livelihoods and economic participation.

Panelists highlighted several good practice examples of cooperation among government authorities, the private sector, workers' organizations and women's civil society organizations that have contributed to eliminating persistent gender inequalities and overcoming barriers to decent work and full and productive employment for women, including addressing the gender wage gap, occupational segregation and recognizing unpaid care work.

Panelists noted that some countries have national policies on gender equality that integrate gender perspectives into policies related to entrepreneurship, rural and territorial development as well as science

and technology. In one country, two good practices involve 1) strengthening women's entrepreneurial competencies and promoting their business efforts, including by providing funding, venues or technical assistance, and 2) eliminating gender gaps in the workplace by granting a certification. Certificates are used as incentives for the private sector and promote good practice standards for public procurement contracting. The certification scheme includes revising management systems related to policies on human resources, health, sexual harassment, value chains and other areas. These strategic alliances between public and private sectors can enhance efforts to eliminate gender pay gaps, close the gender digital divide, invest in redistribution of unpaid care work and ensure access to decent work for women.

Other successful practices proffered were the Women's Empowerment Principles (developed by UN Women and the UN Global Compact) and the Gender Parity Initiative of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and World Economic Forum, which involve public-private collaboration to develop policies and programmes to close the economic gender gap. In this regard, some countries have created innovative models that offer integrated services to strengthen women's empowerment. One such model centralized provision of healthcare services, market information and trainings to help reduce costs of access to these services. Panelists mentioned that studies have shown the benefits of investing in social support to women, including in the context of access to birth control, which in one country correlated with a 30% increase in women's presence in skilled occupations over a 20-year period.

One example of institutional arrangements to empower women was the home-based industry. In one country, the industry works with local governments and the private sector and links programmes with different ministries, which allows marketing of products using ICTs from home. According to one local study, the income of women working at home increased more than twelve times.

Panel discussion 8: Institutional arrangements and financing to support the integrated implementation of the SDGs

Presenters: Ms. Ana Kvernadze, Senior Policy Adviser for Social Issues, Government Planning & Innovations, Georgia; Ms. Lenny Nurharyanti Rosalin, Acting Secretary, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, and Deputy Minister for Child Development, Indonesia; Ms. Rowena Bethel, Rapporteur, United Nations Committee of Experts on Public Administration; and Ms. Barbara Adams, Board Chair, Global Policy Forum

Moderator: Ms. Anita Nayar, Director, Regions Refocus

The panel highlighted the kinds of institutional arrangements that have enabled integrated approaches to the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national level. It discussed how such arrangements have facilitated collaboration and partnerships among governments and other stakeholders, and what made these partnerships successful.

Panelists stressed that although many governments have taken different approaches to establishing institutional arrangements, there are common elements that enable integrated approaches to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including strong political leadership. Institutional arrangements should include institutionalized mechanisms for coordination and collaboration between government ministries which enables ministries to identify and address cross-cutting issues, synergies and possible trade-offs. National gender equality mechanisms must be full members of national SDG coordination bodies.

Panelists referred to national efforts in establishing integrated institutional arrangements for the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda. These include the establishment of a national SDG coordination body that brings together sectoral task forces across ministries, including a thematic task force on gender equality. In one country, a number of ‘driver’ ministries actively promote gender mainstreaming in the planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national and sub-national efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda.

The panel discussed the role of institutional mechanisms tasked with implementing the 2030 Agenda in integrating new or existing gender equality policies and strategies into broader national sustainable development efforts. Panelists stressed that institutional mechanisms must ensure that gender equality policies and strategies are embedded into national sustainable development efforts in all sectors and at all levels. These mechanisms should also provide adequate human and financial resources to monitor and evaluate progress in meeting gender-sensitive SDG targets.

In some countries, inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms have been successful in coordinating government efforts to integrate gender equality priorities into national sustainable development policies. National gender equality mechanisms have also led capacity development efforts within the government to strengthen the gender expertise of ministries. Gender equality commissions in parliament can also serve as an external monitoring platform for the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Some countries are exploring ways to improve coordination between national and sub-national SDG action plans as well as coordinating with all other relevant stakeholders at national and sub-national levels.

Panelists highlighted the need for resources from all sources contribute to the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Panelists emphasized that governments and other stakeholders should implement gender-responsive budgeting as well as gender-responsive investment policies to ensure that resources from all sources contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

In some countries, gender-responsive budgeting has been used as a means to integrate gender perspectives in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and activities at all levels. Governments can integrate gender-responsive budgeting into their national development efforts by conducting a gender analysis to identify gender gaps in financing, and by formulating a gender-budgeting statement. Panelists mentioned another good practice example where a government integrated gender-responsive budgeting into national development efforts by developing a gap matrix, which provided a guide to mobilize and explore opportunities for official development assistance in crucial areas where there are resource gaps.

Panelists addressed systemic issues that undermine the financing of the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda, underscoring that at current levels financing for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is inadequate. It was emphasized that more attention should be paid to how public resources are utilized and concerted efforts should be made to address the loss of public funds through illicit means, including illicit financial flows and tax avoidance. It was further emphasized that for many developing countries, high ratios of debt to GDP make it nearly impossible for them to implement the 2030 Agenda in a manner that will lead to transformative change.

Annex: Programme of the Expert Group Meeting

Time	Description
30 May 2017	
Day 1: Accelerating the effective implementation of SDG 5 and its targets	
9:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	Registration
10:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	Opening Session Opening remarks by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Lakshmi Puri, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director, UN Women Mr. Lenni Montiel, Assistant Secretary-General, DESA
10:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	Setting the stage: Objectives of the meeting and context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Sylvia Hordosch, Policy Adviser, UN Women Mr. Clovis Freire, Economic Affairs Officer, UN DESA
11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Panel discussion 1: Eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls <i>(Focus areas include SDG targets 5.1., 5.6 and 5.c)</i> Presenters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.E. Ms. Salma Nims, Secretary General, National Commission for Women, Jordan Ms. Phemelo Maiketso, Deputy Director of Gender Affairs, Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs, Botswana Ms. Nahla Haidar, Member, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women Ms. Marisa Viana, Realizing Sexual and Reproductive Justice (RESURJ) Moderator: Ms. Penny Morton, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations <u>Guiding Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, what steps have governments and other stakeholders taken to integrate the elimination of discrimination against women and girls in laws and policies into national implementation of the Agenda? What institutional arrangements have been put in place to ensure action and monitor progress? What are the key challenges faced? What policy measures are required, at all levels, to ensure the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls, including in the context of ensuring women’s access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights by 2030? What innovative partnerships and collaboration among stakeholders are showing the best results in eliminating discrimination?
12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Panel discussion 2: Eliminating all forms of violence and harmful practices against women and girls <i>(Focus areas include SDG targets 5.2 and 5.3)</i> Presenters

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Farmala Jacobs, Acting Executive Director, Directorate of Gender Affairs, Antigua and Barbuda • Ms. Meija Tuominen, Senior Officer, Gender Unit, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Finland • Ms. Hibaaq Osman, CEO, El Karama • Ms. Theresa McGovern, Professor, Columbia University <p>Moderator: Mr. Rokebul Haque, Minister, Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations</p> <p><u>Guiding Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are good practices and lessons learnt in the elimination of all forms of violence and harmful practices against women and girls? • How have governments effectively engaged all stakeholders at local and national levels towards the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private spaces and the elimination of harmful practices against women and girls? What are successful approaches that involve, among others, communities, men and boys, women’s and other civil society organizations, youth-led organizations, faith-based groups, traditional leaders and employers in these efforts? How are such efforts monitored? • Which interventions have successfully addressed gender stereotypes and negative social norms?
1:00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.	Break
2:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	<p>Panel discussion 3: Ensuring women’s economic rights and full, equal and effective participation and leadership in decision-making <i>(Focus areas include SDG targets 5.4, 5.5, 5.a and 5.b)</i></p> <p>Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Mareeca Brown, Gender Specialist, Planning Institute, Jamaica • Ms. Kate Donald, Director, Human Rights in Development Program, Center for Economic and Social Rights <p>Moderator: Mr. Vinicius Pinheiro, Special Representative to the United Nations, International Labour Organization</p> <p><u>Guiding Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, how have governments, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, enhanced national policies and strategies to strengthen women’s economic empowerment, and ensure their right to economic resources? What steps are being taken to strengthen women’s economic rights along the continuum of work, from unpaid care and domestic work to work in the formal sector? What solutions have been found to be most successful? • What are good practice examples that ensure women’s full, equal and effective participation and leadership in decision making, including efforts that target the most marginalized women?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What measures have governments put in place to strengthen accountability of the private sector to promote the economic empowerment of women? What are the key challenges?
3:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	<p>Panel discussion 4: Data for SDG 5 and Gender Statistics</p> <p>Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Jane Sanyu Mpagi, Director of Gender and Community Development, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Uganda • Ms. Ana Laura Pineda Manriquez, Director General of Evaluation and Statistical Development, National Institute for Women, Mexico • Ms. Emily Pryor, Executive Director, Data2X <p>Moderator: Ms. Francesca Perucci, Chief, Statistical Services Branch, United Nations Statistics Division</p> <p><u>Guiding Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are key priorities for improving disaggregation of data and closing SDG 5 data gaps? • What steps are being taken to address the methodological issues on gender-sensitive indicators? • What measures are being taken to enhance the capacities of national statistical systems to respond to the requirements of the 2030 Agenda and its indicator framework, especially in regards to gender-sensitive indicators?
4:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.	<p>Roundtable 1: Addressing gaps and challenges – The way forward</p> <p><i>Participants will be invited to propose concrete recommendations related to strategies and actions by governments and other stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of SDG 5</i></p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Christine Brautigam, Director, Intergovernmental Support Division, UN Women</p> <p><u>Guiding Questions</u></p> <p>Based on the day’s presentations and discussions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are key recommendations for implementation of SDG 5? • How can stakeholder involvement best be leveraged for accelerated progress? • How can the UN system best be mobilized to support achievement of SDG 5?
<p>31 May 2017</p> <p>Day 2: Ensuring the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda: interlinkages between SDG 5 and other SDGs</p>	
10:00 am – 10:30 am	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Shahrashoub Razavi, Chief, Research and Data Section, UN Women • Mr. Craig Mokhiber, Director, New York Office, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

<p>10:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.</p>	<p>Panel discussion 5: Ending poverty and achieving food security through women’s access to and control over economic resources</p> <p>Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Lynn M.B. Syanziba, Director of Gender in Development, Zambia • Mr. Tetteh Hormeku-Ajei, Africa Trade Network • Ms. Maria Luisa Mendonca, Project Director for the Feminist Alliance for Rights at the Center for Women’s Global Leadership <p>Moderator: Ms. Cristina Diez, Main representative to the UN, ATD Fourth World</p> <p><u>Guiding Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are stakeholders leveraging women’s access to and control over economic resources towards ending poverty and hunger and achieving food security and nutrition? • What are examples of successful gender-responsive policies and programmes to promote food security, increase agricultural production and promote sustainable land and marine development? • How can women’s control over and access to economic resources strengthen resilience and adaptive capacities, especially in rural and remote areas, and in particular, disadvantaged communities? What good practice examples exist?
<p>11:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Panel discussion 6: Empowering women and girls through gender-responsive infrastructure</p> <p>Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Khomraj Koirala, Joint Secretary and Chief, Social Development Division of the National Planning Commission Secretariat, Nepal • Ms. Natalie Elwell, Senior Gender Advisor, World Resources Institute • Ms. Sue Phillips, Founder and Technical Director, Social Development Direct <p>Moderator: Mr. Gary Fowlie, Head of Office, ITU Liaison Office to the United Nations</p> <p><u>Guiding Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is gender analysis informing infrastructure development? What are the key challenges? • How are gender equality considerations being reflected in ensuring access to adequate, safe and affordable housing, transport systems, and water and sanitation? • What steps are being taken to ensure that infrastructure is gender responsive in relation to the access to public services, including reproductive health services? What innovative solutions exist in this regard?
<p>12:30 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Break</p>

<p>2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Panel discussion 7: Promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth through women’s economic empowerment</p> <p>Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Andrea Milla, National Coordinator of the Gender Equality Seal Project, Ministry of the Status of Women, Costa Rica • Mr. Andrew Morrison, Chief, Gender and Diversity Division, Inter-American Development Bank • Ms. Aïssatou Diallo, Regions Refocus • Mr. James Heintz, Professor, University of Massachusetts at Amherst <p>Moderator: Ms. Emilia Reyes, Coordinator, Equidad de Género</p> <p><u>Guiding Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are key trends in the world of work impacting on women’s economic empowerment and full and equal participation? • What are good practice examples of cooperation among governmental authorities, the private sector, workers’ organizations and women’s civil society organizations that have contributed to eliminating persistent gender inequalities and overcome barriers to decent work and full and productive employment for women, including addressing the gender wage gap, occupational segregation and recognizing unpaid care work?
<p>3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Panel discussion 8: Ensuring institutional arrangements and financing to support the integrated implementation of the SDGs</p> <p>Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Ana Kvernadze, Senior Policy Adviser for Social Issues, Government Planning & Innovations, Georgia • Ms. Lenny Nurharyanti Rosalin, Acting Secretary of the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection and Deputy Minister for Child Development, Indonesia • Ms. Rowena Bethel, Rapporteur, United Nations Committee of Experts on Public Administration • Ms. Barbara Adams, Board Chair, Global Policy Forum <p>Moderator: Ms. Anita Nayar, Director, Regions Refocus</p> <p><u>Guiding Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What kinds of institutional arrangements have enabled integrated approaches to the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national level? How have such arrangements facilitated collaboration and partnerships among governments and other stakeholders? What made the partnerships successful? • What is the role of institutional mechanisms tasked with implementing the 2030 Agenda in integrating new or existing gender equality policies and strategies into broader national sustainable development efforts? • What approaches are in place to ensure that resources from all sources contribute to the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda?

<p>4:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Roundtable 2: Addressing gaps and challenges – The way forward</p> <p><i>Participants will be invited to propose concrete recommendations related to strategies and actions by governments and other stakeholders to accelerate the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda</i></p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Juwang Zhu, Director of the Division for Sustainable Development, DESA</p> <p><u>Guiding Questions</u></p> <p>Based on the presentations and discussions of the two days:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are key recommendations to ensure the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda? • What are successful multi-stakeholder partnerships at the global, regional, national and sub-national levels for accelerated gender-responsive implementation of the SDGs? • How can accountability for gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda be enhanced?
<p>5:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Wrap Up and Closing Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Mr. E. Courtenay Rattray, Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations • H.E. Mr. Jan Kickert, Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations • Ms. Lakshmi Puri, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director of UN Women

About the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

UN Women is the United Nations organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.

The Entity supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to implement these standards. It stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas: increasing women's leadership and participation; ending violence against women; engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; enhancing women's economic empowerment; and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.

UN Women works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls.

www.unwomen.org

About the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)

UN DESA holds up the development pillar of the UN Secretariat. It promotes and supports international cooperation in the pursuit of sustainable development for all, and addresses a range of cross-cutting issues that affect peoples' lives and livelihoods, especially the most vulnerable. It is fundamentally concerned with global prosperity today and tomorrow, having as a foundation the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 SDGs supported by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

In providing a broad range of analytical products, policy advice and technical assistance, UN DESA effectively translates global commitments in the economic, social and environmental spheres into national policies and actions and plays a key role in monitoring progress towards the SDGs.

Its Division for Sustainable Development hosts the secretariat for the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), the central platform within the United Nations system for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

www.un.org/development/desa/en/

About the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)

The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development provides political leadership, guidance and recommendations and addresses new and emerging challenges, promotes the science-policy interface and enhances the integration of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The High-level Political Forum meets every four years at the level of Heads of State and/or Government under the auspices of the General Assembly and every year under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.

In July 2017, the HLPF under the theme of "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world" will discuss the following set of SDGs in-depth: SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 9 and SDG 14. SDG 17 will also be discussed.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>